Sierea Leone, May 30, 1878.
You all know how the Azor, with her experimental load, left Cherleston amid the sounds of "The Gospel ship is sailin' "and "We'r boun' for the promis' land," sung from the bark's decks, and re-echoed from the Pocosin and Allison. The last sound of Charleston heard by the emigrants were the notes of "The Sweet Bye and Bye" from the excursionists aboard the Pocosin. It is customary in letters similar to this to give over two or three pages of "REFLECTIONS ON LEAVING OUR NATIVE

as if anybody cared a snap what your reflections were. We aboard the Azor had our reflections, and very grave ones, on leaving our native land. We reflected whether or not we were destined to be seasick, and to what extent. Doubts on the point were angedly and designate. on the point were speedily and decisively decided after crossing the bar. One by one the passengers fell until, with one or, two honorable exceptions, everybody was down. But surely such a good natured and philosophical set of sick people was naver before seen. The steep the steep of the st never before seen. The steerage passengers would each, between the intervals of

this or her own attacks, laugh at, and imitate with grotesque, gestures and words, some unfortunate comrade, amid the uproarious hilarity of the others. The few

some unfortunate comrade, amid the uproarious hilarity of the others. The few who were not affected seemed to witness the sufferings of their fellows with exquisite enjoyment. The hours passed thus until bedtime, when most of the passengers "turned in." A few, however, preferred catching what breeze there was by sleeping on the decks. There was little application for or dissatisfaction concerning the food that evening.

I think most of the passengers were much disappointed in the ocean. They had evidently expected to meet with waves about a hundred feet high, ornamented with piscatorial banquets of whales, leviathans, sharks, mormaids, sea cows, and all the real and mythical monsters of the deep. They were therefore somewhat disgusted at the ripples which sparkled in the sunlight in every direction, and the fish which declined showing themselves in any direction.

The morning of the second, regular, day found everybody languid, feeble and disposed to fasting. Despite sickness, however, amusement could be found, for one way, in watching the arrangement of society which even so soon began to take place. The cabin passengers composed the cilie—the, creme de la creme. The quarter deck composed the "West end" of the Azor (she was steering east) and there the foot of the plebeian who lived and moved and had his being in the lower strate of the steerage could not tread. The daplain, the two mates and I, the only white souls aboard, represented those frayed ends of society ashore who are tolerated everywhere, welcomed nowhere. At 12 o'clock on Mondey, April 22, it was announced that we were NINETY MILES FROM CHARLESTON BAR, having been becalmed during a large

nearly abeam, and steering northeast. This put us 224 miles from Charleston—the "miles" referred to being nautical ones, a fraction longer than the statute measurement. On this day the captain and mate went vigorously to work reducine.

to a system. Messes were formed among the 'tween decke' passengers, containing from ten to twenty-five persons each. Some man was appointed to draw cooked provisions for each of these messes, two meals a day being allowed, at about 11 a. m. and a print. These provisions were taken from the general store, and cooked in the galley. One of the emigrants assisted the ship's cook each day, the African potentate engaged for that purpose having absonded in Charleston. As soon as the food was cooked, the name of the head of such areas was called from a to a system. Messes were formed among the head of each areas was called from a list, and he was given prepared food sufficient for his party, which it was his duty to divide equally. The food was generally not good. There was a superabundance or meal, flour and rice and a good quantity of meat, the latter being pork and sait beef. The flour, however, was coarse and black, and the meal seemed to give general dissatisfaction, being freely elignatized as "kiln dried stuff, only fit for hogs to eat." The rice, too, was broken and dirty, requiring much cleaning. The meat was enough to last when carefully doled out. All of it, except five barrels, belonged to the "six months' stores," intended by the emigrants for their support in Liberia until the first crop is made, but it was of heccesity used on the voyage. Of this matter Lahall have more to say hereafter. The small of the control of the co The supply of molesses was so scant that it could only be issued occasionally as a treat. In the haste and confusion generally prevailing about the galley, the food was almost invariably ill-cooked, causing much complaint, and, doubtless, suffering, to persons whose stomachs, made delicate by sen-sickness, loathed the might have been eaten with tolerable in the another time under the influence of exercise and health. A significant regrants: "I ate a piece of that fat bacon, sit, and hung over the ship's side for two days." Each stoerage passenger received about a full pint of cooked rice, corn and wheat bread, of each about as much as is contained in an ordinary baker's loaf, and some time contained and the storage lackers of meat at contained in an ordinary baker's loat, and some two square inches of meat at each meal. There was therefore no danger of starvation. The supply of coffee an small, rendering an extensive dilution necessary. The there was in pleaty, but the emigrants were not generally drinkers of that beverage. What are technically known as "anedical comforts,"



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

VOL. XIV-NO. 1.

Of course the ration system did not apply to them, they partaking of their food at a general table, as at a hotel. The captain, the two mates and I took our meals

plenty to drink. There should have been a good supply of vinegar for everybody, for it would have rendered much of the food and the water greatly more palatable; but there was only a small cask aboard, and it was a scarce luxury among the pecologies in the steerage. The latter were required to perform their ablutions in salt water, (when they did perform theway), and were allowed three quarts of the beverage per adult. From this was substracted a sufficient quantity with

I went down to

and wished, for the first time, that the News and Charler was a "picture" paper, that I was an artist, and that the scene could have been reproduced in all of its strange picturesqueness, even were the other two conditions fulfilled. On almost all of these occasions I was fervently prayed for, one brother revealing by a little extra plain language the probable inspiration of this portion, when he said, in tones of passionate pleading. "Bless the Reporter. Oh, help him not to write any lies to Thy glory, and the advancement of Thy work." Though the grammatical construction of this sentence rendered it somewhat dublous, it was easy to discern its mutting. THE PRAYER MEETING

ented those Iray who are tolerated everywho and the advanced and faded from sight, and if felt some curiosity to see how the sentimental, or love of home, would disalay itself. Careful observation, however, failed to discount is matulaci. construction of this past and more discontented who and more that his political opponents constituted the world, the flesh and the devil. Is not this most literally the leading of the blind by the blind? Heaven only knows

blind by the blind? Heaven only knows what diverse, tangled and mistaken ideas and theories these poor darkened minds do extract from the shapeless mass of confused words, sentences and metaphors hurled upon them by their teachers. The negre's intensely devotional nature is distracted and wanders until nearly every one acquires a separate belief and doctrine, some of them as horrible and gross as can be. It seems to me that the managers of the L. E. A. could do better than feed these unfortunate involuntary prodigals on theological and doctrinal husts, which satisfy the unsural craving for a religion without strengthening the for a religion without strengthening the spiritual life, which is to be the negro's greatest incentive and aid to civilization. For a preacher who can teach his people

THOROUGHLY CLEANED OUT, the floors being scraped, and everything thrown open to admit fresh air. The selection of officers for the Azor really seems providential, for not one sailor in a hundred would have taken the unceasing pains to secure health and cleanli-ness that Capt. Holmes and his mates, Messrs. Horne and That her, did. One Mesars. Horne and That her, and. One of the greatest obstacles that they had to contend against was the wonderful indifference displayed by the passengers themselves on the subject. It was only by the most unremitting begging and driving that they could be induced to "clean up" around their own berths, and in many instances even those means filed. So, was throughout the passage.

consisting of small quantities of good spirits and wines, sago, arrowroot, &c., were entirely absent. When stimulants were needed for the sick, the slender private stores of the captain or myself had to be called on.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS, of course, fared differently. They had their meals in the forward saloon, having a comfortable table, chairs, napkins, knives and forks, &c., while those in the steerage had nothing of the sort. The fortunate ones in the cabin had also cabin boy and steward to wait on them.

Of course the ration system did not apply Southerners. Scraps of rags, bones, pieces of bread and "chunks" of rice lying about; dirt and grease about the floors, and "piccaninnies" crawling about over it all; and the old man or woman

cabin boy and steward to wait on them.
Of course the ration system did not apply to them, they partaking of their food at a general table, as at a hotel. The captain, the two mates and I took our meals in the after saloon, getting the same food that the cabin passengers had. Indeed, I think some of them used to watch us closely to make sure that we did not have the advantage of them either in quantity or quality of "grub." Our salt beef was usually made into hash, (known among seafaring felk as "mystery,") while our bacon was carefully boiled, cooled and sliced. We had also an occasional roast or broiled fowl, generally good biscuit or bread, butter, potatoes, codfish, mackerei, baked beans, curry, every now and then, and rice, with an invariable desert of pies, pudding, or hot cakes and syrup. We had two meals a day. Other advantages that the aristocracy of the Azor possessed were pickles, vinegar, a limited supply of fresh water to wash in and a good supply of vinegar for everybody, for it would have rendered much of the food and the water greatly more palatable; but there was only a small cask aboard, and it was a scarce luxury among the per /ac in the steerage. The latter were required to perform their ablutions in salt water. (when they did perform in string around, munching, smoking and isting around, munching, smoking the officer perpetually war.

At nown on Thursday we had made 206 miles, making the total for the four nautive semething to spare. A number of craft were sighted, although none came near engilt to spare. A number of craft were sighted, although none came the companions of air. Colerage's nero.
Always afterwards, whenever there was
a prespect of anything like "dirty"
weather, this matter was generally recurred to with sclemn head-shakings, exthere,) and were allowed three quarts of the beverage per adult. From this was subtracted a sufficient quantity with which to make coffee and tea. Each adult received about a quart and a half a day. It was issued as early as possible in the morning. Capt. Holmes tried all imaginable ways to make the food "go" as well as possible, having it made into general stews, &c. Now, I expect that most of us have seen the time when rice, meat, meal and other etceteras, well boiled together and seasoned, would have been relished; but these people took a curious antipathy to it, and would have none of the mess. However had the supplies may have been, it seems as if any sane parson, out at sea with all the possibilities of a long veyage before him, would refrain from wasting them. Yet I've seen nearly enough bread, meat and rice, which would have looked entable enough to a starving man, thrown carelessly or angrily over the Azor's side, to feed all aboard of her for a week.

I went down to

A GENERAL RECOVERY

from that malady had begun. The weathfrom that malady had begun. The weather had been generally fine and sunshiny, and the general health was good. It was announced, however, that two children were dangerously sick below. The decks and the tops of the different houses made splendid founging places, and the emigrants having begun to feel better, and being tired of looking at the water, usually lay about in a confusion by no means beautiful, most of the men sleeping on their backs the entire day. As recovery progressed, the Exodites, like

occurred, being that of a four year old daughter of William Johnson. The child had been ailing when brought aboard in Charleston, and had steadily grown worse during the whole time. A few moments before its death the minis-"Amelia Johnson." Very soon after breath had left the little body, it was prepared for burial, and that saddest of all funerals, a funeral at sea, was arranged for. A plank seven feet long by two wide was laid across the end of a barrel, one end projecting over the lea (port) gangway rail. A folded American flag was knotted around this plank, and that much of the simple preparation was complete. One by one and in knots the emigrants gathered about this suggestive object, until all were crowded around it, observing a profound silence, and watching with curious eyes for the completion of the, to them, novel ceremony. The

For a preacher who can teach his people sound, simple Christianity, there is work to do among these emigrants. While we are told that from the mouths of babes and sucklings shall proceed wisdom, I don't believe it was ever intended that these persons of their grown-up prototypes, should furnish a steady intellectual diet for men and women.

The third nautical day closed at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, April 24. The Aze has made good use of the fine bree_e of the preceding twenty-four hours, and scored 214 knots, or miles, thus bringing her total run to 438 miles in the three days, and putting her on the average required to make Monrovia in twenty-five days—144 miles per diem. On this day the captain and mates raided on the steerage and had every piece of bedding brought on deck and spread out in the sun and wind to be aired and ventiliated. The quarters were then Thoroughly Cleaned of the plank tilted up by the sailors, and the inside end of the plank tilted up by the sailors, and the large stone wrapped with it at its feet. The body in this sea coffin was laid upon the plank and the flag spread over it, a sailor standing at each about took off their bats, and the crowd clustered closer as the minister came of the minister came forward and proteeded to read the Mothodist burial services. At the words, "We commit this body the filed of the plank tilted up by the sailors, and the large stone wrapped with it at its feet. The body in this sea coffin was laid upon the plank and the flag spread over it, a sailor standing at each about took off their bats, and the crowd clustered closer as the minister came forward and proteeded to read the Mothodist burial services. At the words, "We commit this body the hielest and the comment of the commit the comment of the came of the poop overlooking the scene, and the neighbor cabin passengers gathered on the poop overlooking the scene, and the neighbor cabin passengers gathered on the poop overlooking the scene, and the neighbor cabin passengers gathered on the poop overlooking th flag was lifted, the inside end of the plank tilted up by the sailors, and the body slid of into the water, which boiled and surged against the vessel's side, sinking immediately to its resting place "till the sea gives up her deat." Then the crowd alowly disporsed.

THE SAME SCENE

was repeated later in the same day, Shelley Adams, an infant con of Wil-liam Adams, dying that evening. He also was christened a few minutes before bis death, which was attributed to dysentery. Apropos of these deaths, I must speak of a matter that strikes me as being an outrage. In giving the particulars of the arrangement for the first voyage of the Azor, the managers of this Exodus distinctly stated that a physician from Washington would accompany her, and that statement was published in the

emigrant ships, and George Curtis was used to clear with. I am informed that the Rev. B. F. Porter assured the Custorshouse authorities that Curtis understood the practice of medicine, having studied it in his youth. He knows about as much of medicine as a street car mule. During the whole voyage he was prowling around 'tween decks with a small book called "the mariner's medical alled" in one hand, and all sorts of compounds extracted from the medicine of chest in the other. Even the book was given him by the captain. I feel very confident that he was unacquainted with the symptoms of the simplest diseases, tornhouse authorities that Curtis understood the practice of medicine, having studied it in his youth. He knows about as much of medicine as a street car mule. During the whole voyage he was prowling around 'tween decks with a small book called "the mariner's medical guide" in one hand, and all sorts of compounds extracted from the medicine chest in the other. Even the book was given him by the captain. I feel very confident that he was unacquainted with the symptoms of the simplest diseases, and my idea is that he went almost entirely by guess-work. When he had formed some opinion as to what the disorder was, he would refer to the book, and treat it thereby. He used continually to be consulting the captain as to what he should do. I was called in to one or two of these consultations, but one or two of these consultations, but my medical knowledge being acquired principally from a fence somewhere, and consisting of a vague idea that Tutt's liver pills were good for something or another, I was subsequently, and wisely, gnored. This thing seems to me to have been either a deliberate crime, and a very grave one, or equally criminal carelessness on the part of the managers of this exodus. It is horrible to think of of this exedus. It is horrible to think of a blundering ignoramus like this man having charge of the health of some three hundred people, a large majority of whom were women and children. It is only Heaven'e mercy that there are not even more deaths to record. Capt. Kolmes, while possessing considerably more knowledge of the simpler diseases than Curtis, of course could not be expected to be able to cope with anything of a complicated nature. So there we all were, entirely at the mercy of any pestilence that might arise. I am certain that the more intelligent of the passengers agreed with me in my estimate of this "Doctor's" akill. I don't think he was ever allowed to experiment mate of this "Doctor's" skill. I don't think he was ever allowed to experiment on any one in the cabin, and I know that his practice (and it literally was practice) was a laughing stock on the quarter deck, where he was generally known as "calomel and jalap," that being his favorite prescription. He administered it to Johnson's child, which died in convulsions. Its death was attributed to worms, although he was in doubt as to whether it was that or cerebro spinal meniogetis. Of Dr. Cartis, too Y shall eningetis. Of Dr. Cartis, too, I shall

The log showed on Sunday at noon that we had made 144 miles that day, making a total of 1,055, and leaving us atill ahead of the necessary average. In addition to the funeral services already mentioned, regular services were held twice on Sunday, being largely attended. On Monday, 28th, the log accred 125 miles, a total of 1,180. Still slightly ahead of the average. On this day

THE FIRST BIRTH

took place, being that of a boy, (reported to be a fine one,) to the wife of Ned Clark, a steerage passenger. Mother and child both flourished from the first. We child both flourished from the first. We had by this time been driven into about 39 north latitude, being about the latitude of Cape May, and two degrees further north than the captain had intended going, he having proposed to run only as far up as Baltimore, latitude 37. An soon as the head wind abated the vessel's course was changed, and she went into her long southeast stretch.

On Tuesday, 29th, we made two hundred and fourteen miles, gaining a triffe south, the wind having shifted somewhat, and making a total for the nine days of

and making a total for the nine days of one thousand three hundred and ninety-four miles. We were still ahead of the by being becalmed during Tuesday night, only making seventy-two miles to Wednesday at 12 o'clock. The sea during nearly all of Wednesday lay like a sheet nearly all of Wednesday lay like a sheet of flexible glass, only disturbed by a heavy but quiet swell, which rolled abeam, producing, as heavy swells generally do, a most unpleasant effect, keeping the vessel rocking violently. Daring the vessel rocking violently. Daring the evening, however, a brisk breeze came up, just forward of the quarter, and the Azor went bowlong along before it, running on her port side, keeping everybody and everything drifting to leeward, making the holding of one's self in a bunk a process requiring considerable science, and adding to the difficulty of the problem how to stow six feet of the problem how to stow six feet of anatomy comfertably in five feet eight inches of bunk, which I had been endeavering to solve from the beginning. The wind continued to freshen until it became a light gale, and the vessel tossed on the ways at a great rate. Wedness on the waves at a great rate. Wednesday was the regular "bed-airing" day, but the spray and wind obliged the hasty taking in of all such furniture. The emigrants had great fun at first coaxing their unwary fellows, to stand near the their unwary fellows to stand near the windward gangway, and get well "soused" by the water which new and then came dashing over the rails. Much diversion was also caused by the loss of several hats, which took to themselves wings and flew away, that being the only thing about them suggesting riches even in the most remote manner. (By the way, I believe nearly every man aboard the Azor lost head gear at some stage of the voyage, and a collector of curiosities in voyage, and a collector of curiosities in the way of ancient and dilapidated tiles the way of ancient and dilapidated tiles might have reaped a rich harvest had he been in our wake.) Towards night, however, when the yessel cardinad so much as to dip up water through her lee scuppers, and the wind still freahened, many of the passengers became first anxions, then ilmid, and finally theroughly fright ened. The doors of the hatch houses were alread and averaged want below. were closed and everybody sent below. A driving rain had set in, and neither in the lowering sky above nor in the rushing water beneath was any comfort. I took a walk through the steerage on

I took a walk through the steerage on Wednesday night and found everybody nervous and disposed to be cick. The nervousness and sickness both increased, and on Thursday morning they had become almost universal. We scored 218 miles to Thursday at noon with what sail we carried, bringing the total run to 1,679 miles. Daylight brought some comfort, but the wind still blew freshly, with occasional light squalls, which brought rain and kept everybody indoors. Thursday night the blow had reached its height, and there was general dark foreboding and dismay. The minister organized a prayer meeting 'tween decks, and another scene was presented ganized a prayer meeting 'tween decks, and another scene was presented which beggars description. While the wind whistled and howled through the rigging, and the water surged against the sides, and waves now and then came down on the decks with a "swish-h-h," the people sat in the dim light below, listening and shivering. They evidently supposed that they were going through a great storm, and saked many questions based on that belief, greatly to the amusement of the sailors. When service was begun, fear gave place to or combined with religious enthusiasm, and some persons in the congregation became perfectly frantic, rolling about the floor, shricking, calling out hearsely that they were prepared for death, and professing

great comparing of experiences, thoughts and feelings during the blow of the pre-vious two days. One man said that what he feared was that "the boat would what he feared was that "the boat would turn over," while another had apprehended that if "she kept rocking so much she'd burst open." Of course many funny things could be told of the sayings of the passengers, but such things lose their flavor without a reproduction of the negro dialect, and that has always seemed to me in bad taste. The second Saturday out passed off without any particular incident. The fore deck was enlivened during the morning by a right between the cook and an emigrant, during which the former doused the latter with hot water. This was the second affair of the kind that the chief cook had been engaged in, and both parties were severely reprimanded

the chief cook had been engaged in, and both parties were severely reprimanded by the captain. Nobody was hurt. As usual, several craft were sighted at greater or less distances. It may be mentioned here, that throughout the voyage the Azor never falled to pass any craft steering in her course, thus demonstrating that her sailing capacities are at least considerably above the average. At 12 o'clock on Saturday the log registered 200 miles. Total 2,095 in the thirteen days, an average of 161 miles and a fraction per diem. Sunday seemed to be

On this third Sunday died Anna Maria Sigler, an unmarried daughter of Boatswain Sigler, of Edgefield. She was another of George Curtis's patients. He attributed her death to a cold caught while suffering from measles. The unfortunate woman had certainly been imprudent, having gone on deck a few days before her death with what was apparently a case of measles on her. On the morning of her death she was administered cones with an infusion of ginger, morning of her death she was administered coffee with an infusion of ginger, a Dover's powder, and Friar's Balsam. What before, it is hard to say. Of course, there is no telling how far the three deaths are attributable to malpractice. I know that after this affair, Capt. Holmes put his veto on any further independent practice by this "physician," and refused to allow him to dispense any more medicines except under his supervision. President B. F. Porter wilfully and

DELIBERATELY MISLED THE COLLECTOR by assuring him he "knew" that George by assuring him he "knew" that George Curtis was capable of acting as ship's physician, and he also wilfully and deliberately sent the Azor to sea with the health of her three hundred passengers in the keeping of a man of whose competency he either knew nothing, or knew enough to doubt. The same person and some of his assistants sent the Azor to sea having reason to believe that she had measles aboard of her, and they assiduously sought to conceal, and did conceal. ously sought to conceal, and did conceal that matter from the Custombouse authorities. I have said nothing, and, in any charges or statements that I may make hereafter, will say nothing, except what I can establish in a court of 'stice

The dead woman was buried with the usual ceremonies on the lay of her death, her young infant being taken charge of MEASLES ABOARD

Sunday showed 186 miles. Total 2,231. The weather was now beautiful, and

EVERYBODY WAS RECOVERING
from sickness and despondency. The
emigrants became more cheerful and active as they felt better and had grown
more accustomed to their new surroundings: Appetites also improved, and, arrangements for assisting the cook being
perfected, the cooking became more tolerable, and the issue of rations better
regulated. It was now a source of
pleasurs and amusement to go to the galley and watch the distribution of food.
The bread, if made of black flour, was
now thoroughly cooked and sweet, a little molasses was mixed with the corn
bread rendering it quite a dessert, and
every means was taken to gratify the
varying tastes of those who respectively
preferred "fat" or "lean," and beef or
pork. The mate, Mr. Horn, would sit at
the galley door and call out his list, the
meas system being abolished, and each
head of a family would come up with a
pan, plate or bucket, and having his allotted pertion rapidly served to him as it
was passed out. First would come into
the utensil a large portion of boiled rice,
from the big iron pots; on top of that
great "hunks" of meat as specified, and
then the appropriate quantities of corn
and wheat breads and molasses cake, then the appropriate quantities of corrand wheat breads and molasses cake and wheat breads and molasses cake, with occasionally a taste of molasses for everybody in a separate cup, and always a potential of confector varying strength. A perfect jewel of a mate this was too, with a pleasant word of badinage for everybody, producing many broad grins and guffaws, and casting a cheery influence over the whole performance. There is no doubt that the almost uniform and human which news light through There is no doubt that the almost uniform good humor which prevailed through all the discomfort was largely due to the never failing pleasantry and inexhaustible good temper and spirits of this officer. From this time cheerfulness was the prevailing order of things. After their meals were completed the emigrants generally dispersed

meals were completed the emigrants generally dispersed

ABOUT THE DECKS
in the sun. Probably one-half could read and about a fourth write. These fortunate ones would lie about poring over bibles, learning hymns by heart, or studying over old geographies, histories, newspapers or slates. Pleasant to relate, desome would gather around them a few of their uneducated follows and laborlously instruct them in the rudiments of the three "R's." Others would lie on their backs staring at the blue sky and white clouds, constructing nobody knows what grotesque eastles in the air, doubtless, however, enjoying the atmospheric architecture as intensely as those whose buildings, similarly erected, are more symetrical and fair to look upon. Then there were others who would gather about the rails, and alternately look out for sails, whales, Portuguese men-of-war,

each other's hair. This last seemed to be a favorite amusement, and before we reached the end of the voyage every head was decked with countless little pigtail's tied up with strings and drawn so tightly that it was a matter of wonder to me how the possessors managed to tightly that it was a matter of wonder to me how the possessors managed to shut their eyes. The sick, too, generally revived under the improving influences, and matters looked decidedly better in every way. Good seciety on the quarter deck passed its time in very much the same way; even the one or two chronic grumblers there having at last agreed to give the others "a rest." The younger portion of good society usually gathered about the wheel in the evening and amused itself by singing Sunday school and other hymns: "The ninety and nine," "Tis done," "In the sweet bye and bye," "Rescue the perishing," &c., the music sounding very sweetly when heard at a little distance. The log showed on Monday 61 miles, the bark having been becalmed nearly the entire 24 hours. Total 2,292.

About this time a Baptist congregation

About this time a Baptist congregation was organized 'tween decks, the Methodists baving previously had it all their own way. Robt. Williams seemed to take lead in this movement, and generally constant the second ally on one or two nights in the week he and his assistants used to be heard be-low exhorting, praying and singing. The Methodist leader took the pains to The Methodist leader took the pains to come and state to me that a discourse, delivered on the previous evening, was from one of the Baptists, and not any of his flock's doings. He evidently thought that I intended burlesquing the whole affair. That persons have burlesqued, and in a feeble way attempted to make "fun" of, utterences of a man striving to teach the Word of the Almighty is one of the shames of the Press, and shows what a faise, vulgar and insense idea some of its contributors have in mistaking irreverence for wit and idiotic imitations of well-meant words for humor. The remarks already made regarding the Methodist leader will apply equally to this other. A particularly loud and enthusiastic singing, a night or two the formation of this congregation, was caused I was told, by a woman present having professed conversion. I looked anxiously thereafter to see how the ordinance of immersion could be performed aboard a ship running at an average of six knots per hour, expecting to be furnished a choice "Fatal Accident" there.

aboard a ship running at an average or six knots per hour, expecting to be furnished a choice "Fatal Accident" thereby, but it was postponed. On Tuesday we made 145 miles. Total, 2,487.

On Wednesday George Curtis distinguished himself in another role by having a violent alterestical with his sife.

guished himself in another role by having a violent altercation with his wife, during which she claimed that he struck her. The cabin boy with wide opened eyes summoned the captain with the announcement, "Dr. Curtis and his wife fighting," and good society was stirred to its very depths. The wife had certainly, as far as I could see, conducted herself in the most exemplary manner, and I am inclined to think that the goracout fraud of a "Doctor" was in fault. and I am inclined to think that the gor-geom fraud of a "Doctor" was in fault. I carnestly urged at that time, as a measure of public safety, that the Doctor be thrown overboard with a jar of cal-omet and jaiap suspended from his neck. The captain, however, contented himself with a reprimand and caution. It seems unfortunate that the Missionary and the "Doctor" cant suit with the facseems unfortunate that the Missionary and the "Doctor" sent out with this first expedition should each have seen fit to beat his wife. During Wednesday we made 172 miles. Total, 2,802. On Thursday the usual weekly sweeping, cleaning and airing was had. On this day, May 9th, and the eighteenth day out while in north latitude 32 deg. 4 min., and longitude 29 deg. 33 min. and longitude 29 deg. 38 min.,

A SUDDEN DEATH
occurred. Charlotte Mason, aged 43
years, the wife of William Mason, of years, the wife of William Mason, of Abbaville, had just recovered from her sea sickness, and had left her bunk for almost the first time. Upon returning to it, she suddenly fell in a fainting fit, but was subsequently revived. In about half an hour, however, she began to sink rapidly, and soon passed into a state of insensibility, from which it was impossible to rouse her. The body retained its warmth for an hour or two after action of the heart had ceased, and hopes were entertained that death had not actually octertained that death had not actually occarred. These were subsequently given up, however, and the body was lowered into the sea that evening with the usual ceremonics. Death was attributed to some affection of the heart. It seems a curious fate that this woman, who for forty-three years had passed her life in the quiet of the country, knowing no world beyond the precincts of the township or county, should find her grave beneath the waves of the Atlantic three thousand miles from anywhere previous-ly within her ken. Her husband was ly within her ken. Her husband was generally sympathized with as he was a hard working and amiable man. He acted as assistant cook during all the latter portion of the voyage, and performed the duties very satisfactorily. On Thursday the log scored 159 miles. Total 2,768, in eighteen days. Still ahead of the average necessary to be the strange of the strange persons to the strange person the average necessary to make Monrovia in the time promised. On Friday, nineteenth day, we made 144 miles, the exact average. On this day

THE FIFTH DEATH occurred, being that of Whitfield Smallwood, aged 23, the son of Jackson Smallwood, of Edgefield, S. C. His death was attributed to measles, that disease having become quite prevalent be-tween decks. He also was buried with the usual ceremonies.

Saturday, May 11th, was the twentieth

day out, and the log showed 132 miles, the wind having been light and variable. It was the habit every day when the soar observation was taken at noon, to gather around and get the time of eight beils, or 12 o'clock. All who had watches had set them by St. Michael's clock be-fore leaving Charleston, and kept them at that time, the object being to note the difference between the time of Charleschange was watched with much interest.

Indeed, these watches did seem a sort of connecting link with the shore left behind. The owners would look at them when the shire cleak for interest. when the snip's clock, for instance, indicated 10 o'clock A. M., and says "its 7 o'clock in Charleston, and so and so's doing so and so." Then when the sun set, the time in Charleston would be noted with much curlosity. This was a sweet comfort. I could sit on the Azor's quarter deck and think at certain hours of friends and familiars for away. The event of Sunday, May 12th, was

FORMATION OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL. a young man named Moultrie taking charge as supdrintendent. Quite a number of the children artended, and were divided off into classes. A considerable number of tracts, papers, &c., were distributed among them. Services were also held by the two different dewere also held by the two different de-nominations at different times du-ring the day, the Haptiets appearing rather to outnumber their Methodist brethrein. With a strong permistency they one and all refused to head sugges-tions that the services be had on deck, but seemed to prefer crowding down in-to the narrow, close and dark successions.

miles, being just a fraction shead of the required average. All hands had by this time begun to look forward to the speedy termination of the journey, and calculations were made that Monrovia would be reached by Thursday. These bright hopes were dashed, however, by the captain, who, in answer to eager inquiries, informed the passengers that the vessel had been driven so far, and kept so long, northward of her course by the almost northward of her course by the almost continual head winds that she was still a full thousand miles from the "the haven where she would be," and could not be reasonable expected to reach that point before Saturday. From this point I believe the passengers were COUNTING THE MINUTES

The longing for the sight of some green thing; for some break in the weary monotony of "sea and sky, sky and sea; the dreary sea and sky again;" for something solid on which to rest the foot, seemed to be most intense. Some gratified this feeling in a simple way by posting themselves up in the bow, sitting the this feeling in a simple way by post-ing themselves up in the bow, sitting there all day long, and straining their eyes before them to catch the first glimpse of the shore. On Tuesday the log showed 125 miles. About noon, however, the wind came in briskly, al-most abeam, and the bark responded well, skimming smoothly along with all her sails well filled. The Azor, by the way, is a remarkably easy runner, nitchwell, skimming smoothly along with all her sails well filled. The Azor, by the way, is a remarkably easy runner, pitching very little, and going through the waves with a motion that can only be described by the word "sliding." The weather was now becoming decidedly warm again, and the steerage was unpleasantly close. While the passengers had "waked up" on some subjects, their indifference on others was discouraging in the extreme. Some of them, as I said before, would persist in lying around below, and keeping their children there, thus making the atmosphere continually close and disagreeable, instead of going on deck and allowing the air to be purified against the inevitable pollutions of the night. The captain had disinfectants and various substances of a funnigating nature clistributed about in the steerage quarters several times during each day and night, thus keeping the atmosphere and various substances o's finingating nature distributed about in the steerage quarters several times during each day and night, thus keeping the atmosphere what seemed to me to be barely endurable, but which many of the passengers seemed to find very comfortable. Not even the glorious tropical moon, which made us seem to be floating down an endless track of mellow, sparking, liquid light, could tempt these people from the dark, stifling quarters below. The very demon of perversity seemed to have taken possession of them. Then again, none of them seemed to have the slightest desire for or appreciation of exercise. They seemed to regard my walks on deck as caused either by a terrible restless and uneasy conscience, or a mild form of lunacy. They couldn't anderstand it. I never saw, of all that 300, a single one higher in the rigging than the foot of this ratines, and only one or two there, except one young man whose leg became entangled in a rope, causing his elevation about twenty feet up the foremast. Some lusty yelling proclaimed the situation of this unlucky emigrant, and he was released while his fellow processing the steerage passengers were generally gathered, although a few would still persist in remaining below. On Saturday we made 101 miles. During the night occurred to the prospective of the steerage passengers were generally gathered, although a few would still persist in remaining below. On Saturday we made 101 miles. During the night occurred the steerage of the steerage passengers were generally gathered, although a few would still persist in remaining below. On Saturday we made 101 miles. During the night occurred the steerage of the steerage passengers were generally gathered, although a few would still persist in remaining below. On Saturday we made 101 miles. Of Meltie. none of them seemed to have the slightest desire for or appreciation of expresse. They seemed to regard my walks on deck as caused either by a terrible restless and uneasy conscience, or a mild form of lancey. They couldn't understand it. I never saw, of all that 300, a single one higher in the rigging than the foot of the ratines, and only one or two there, except one young man whose leg became entangled in a rope, causing his elevation about twenty feet up the foremast. Some lusty yelling proclaimed the situation of this unlucky emigrant, and he was released, while his fellow passengers fairly fell down and rolled over and over in their spasms of laughter at the mishap. I interviewed the emigrants quite generally on

THE OBJECTS OF EMIGRATION as soon as they were stron undergo the process. My conclusion is that there is no cause or reason which can be called general. The grievances complained of and the hopes entertained were almost invariably of a local or perwas furnished by the food provided for the cabin which by this time had settled down to a business basis. The bill of fare was about like this: Breakfast. Meal cakes,

were almost invariably of a local or personal nature. Some were going because they thought they would have a better chance to "rise in the world" with a generous and cheaply procured soil and perfect social equality with their neighbors; others were tired of "renting" or "working out," and wanted to be their own masters; others complained that the farmers were banding more and more firmly together to keep down the wages of the laborer; others could give no good reason for going, falling back on the c'altalk "Ku-Klux," "Night Hawks" and "political persecutions." Some assigned nearly all of these reasons, others some, others some, others some. One of the most intelligent of the Georgia emigrants said that it was becoming such a general practice for farmers in that State to avail themselves of the homestead exemption laws, that the laborar had no security for his earnings, and, therefore, no inducement to work. lahorer had no security for his earnings, and, therefore, no inducement to work. To other persons with whom they talked, the emigrants ground the "Outrage mill" much more freely. One of them, while in Charleston, implored Capt. Holmes to give up a contemplated trip to Columbia, assuring him that if he went there they white men would find out who he was, and certainly murder him. I have often thought that these people tell such lies so frequently that they get to believe them themselves, and this instance helps to confirm me in that belief. I have heard them tell what I knew to be most infamous falsehoods in a matter-of-fact, simple manner that would almost convince a man against the evidence of his simple manner that would almost convince a man against the evidence of his senses. I never wondered that Northern correspondents and visitors vere deceived. The fact is, I think, the "Outrage" has taken the place of the grassome "Spook" or "Big saske" story of the olden time, each darkey trying to raise his listener's hair the highest with the most horrible story, and sllowing his imagination to run away with him. During the campaign of 1876 I heard an honest looking color. I man in Columbia tell to a knot of listeners that he had zero about a week before five colored women tied to trees and disambowelled with bowie knives by Democrate just above the city, and I really think he had zero peated the story to much that he had better the listeners and disambowelled. peated the story so much that he had be gun to believe it. By constant repetition of and additions to these tales of horro they get to put implicit confidence i them, and such groundless fears hav probably really something to do with thi movement. It seems though that in th main various and widely differing opinions and views brought the emig cuts to Charleston. Once there they were soon rallied under the general watchwords of "Political persecution" and "equality." On this day (Tuesday) THE SIXTH DEATH

occurred, being that of Stephen Johnson of Ninety-Six, aged 64 years. Ho died quite suddenly in the evening, a few moments after having eaten dinner and declared himself better. He, too, had been ailing ever since coming aboard. His death was attributed to congestion of the lungs, as he had been suffering from cold and nearsoness. There was, thanks to the managers, no one on beart "pable of deciding what the old man's death really was caused by. He was baried aboat dark with the namal ceremonics. There had been developed by this time a large number of cases of sore threat, pain in many instances even those means failed. So was throughout the passage, failed. So was throughout the passage. The was throughout the passage of this their inaction appeared to result sole but beir inaction appeared to result sole but being one on boar appearing to said with the sole but being one bout the fail while, if so polished, were they one and all refused to head suggest them from Washington would accompany her, and that statement was published in the fragments of old wrecks which now and then floated by, and indulge in reparted that a physician from Washington would accompany her, and that statement was published in the fragments of old wrecks which now and then floated by, and indulge in reparted the floated by, the floated to with the doubt floated by one and all refused to head suggest the manies of old wrecks wh

ring the entire voyage, but lolled in their bunks al' the time. The log this day showed only 72 miles, the Azor being on the verge of the trade winds, and encountering the light winds generally prevailing there.

On Monday the log showed sixty-one miles. Total in twenty-two days 3,177 miles, being just a fraction shead of the required averses. All bands had by this

regularly through the steerage several times every day and night, and prescribing, as far as he safely could. George Outle had about relinquished the practice of medicine. His last exploit was a somewhat peculiar one. Ambling around the deck one day, as usual, with both hands fuil of villanous compounds, the met a steerage passenger's wife who around the deck one day, as usual, with both hands fuil of villanous compounds, he met a steerage passenger's wife who was coming on deck for the first time after a long spell of sea-sickness. He promntly administered to her a dose of something, subsequently tersely described as "d—d pison," which speedily made her terribly sick again. He stumbled around for awhile and then ambled back, coolly announcing that he had given the woman a dose intended for somebody else. Whatever it was, it kept the victim sizk for several days with nausea and pain, "loosening her teeth" and making her mouth sore.

On Wednesday we made 220 miles. This was the twenty-fourth day out. Sickness was rather on the increase, the sore throats and slight fever becoming apparently more of an epidemic. The captain continued night and day to attend the wants of the sick, which were as numerous and varied as they well could be. These emigrants are certainly the most extraordinary people! It was the general habit to send the sick soups, puddings, &c., from our table. This day, has a great treat was hed soup mede.

the general habit to send the sick soups, puddings, &c., from our table. This day, as a great treat, we had soup made of canned fresh meat, which we enjoyed hugely. A portion being sent into the steerage it was rejected scornfully, with the remark that they "couldn't eat that stuff."

Thursday was the 25th day out, and the one on which we had hoped to have concluded our journey. The log showed 318 miles, a total run of 3,735 miles, and an average of 149 10-25 miles per day, with several calms and almost constantly unfaverable winds. Had it not been for unfavorable winds. Had it not been for that unfortunate three days of southwesterly gales, the Azor would have made Monrovia in the time promised. On Friday the wind was somewhat slack, but we made 199 miles. That evening the Cape Verde light was sighted, about ten miles distant, and the bow was pointed out a little for the run down the coast. The light was the first indication of land The light was the first indication of land seen since the departure from Charleston and it infused new cheerfulness into everybody. On Saturday

THE SEVENTH DEATH

being that of Mattie Tyler, aged 30 months, daughter of H. well Tyler of Barnwell County, South Carolina. Her disease was attributed to the measies, being probably another illustration of probably another illustration of being probably another illustration of the beauties of the economical policy of the managers of the L. E. A. J. S. S. S. Co. Another instance of this same thing

> Hash. Dinner.

Bean soup,

Boiled beans,

Codfish,

Boiled beans,

Cold beans,

Rice cakes,

Boiled rice,

Rice pudding,

Hesh.

I think I ate a billion of beans during the trip. I never "hankered" much after beans either. On Sunday merning Ty-

beans either. On Sunday merning Tyler's child was buried.

Fhew-w-v1 how hot it was that Sunday! There was heat everywhere; heat, scoreding, burning heat, in the sun's rays; heat in the mirror-like, flashing expanse of water; heat rising in quivering clouds from the decks; heat glazed from the white salls which flapped to said fro like the wings of some great bird, too utterly prostrated with heat to move; heat heat, heat, expressed in every object in the great oven on the bottom of which are rested, and she arched cover of which seemed to shu out every breath of air, and slowly to be rossing us. It was a day compared with which the memorable 28th of June, 1876, in Charleston was cool and refreshing.

Manday, xxxy 20.—I have written up

Manday, any 20.—I have written up the account of this voyage, ac far, in narrative form. Intelligence received this morning, however, casts a general abadew of doubt over the termination of shadow of doubt over the termination of the present pionic, and I shall therefore unfold the remainder of the tale in jour-nat form. This day affairs assume a se-rious phase. The captain faforms me that ship fever is certainly aboard. Though is a mild form, so far, it is liable to break out into the virulent one at any time. One of its unpleasant characteristics is, that it removes its victim on abort notice, and gives him little time to complete unfluished letters in. We are a good four days from Monrovia, partially becalmed, beneath a tropical sun, living on salt mest, beans and rice, provisions are reating had and abort favors and mest on sair mest, beans and rice, provisions are getting bad, and ship fever and mea-sles are spreading. All of which is plessent. This morning we buried two persons who died during the night, mak-

ing a total, thus far, of TEN DEATHS. They were Grant Williams, aged 3 They were Grant Williams, aged a years, son of Bram Williams, of Burke County, Ga., and Simpson Matthews, aged 16 months, son of Matthieson Matthews, of Edgeneld County, S. C. Both of these deaths are attributed to the fever. The messles has resolved the cabin, one of ex-Senator Galliard's chilcabin, one of ex-Sonator Galliard's children being down with it. On Sunday
we made 113 and to this morning 78
miles. While conversing with the misstonary sent out to teach the heathen,
to-day, he informed me as a fact, that it
could remove an eruption from my head
by binding on it a piece of black baryaakin, provided I stole the remely and
togs the fact of its possession and use a
profound secret.

profound secret.

I do not wish to be understood so "run ning down" these people or their project I will may now, what I had intended for